The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 159. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial,

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

Additional Call for Troops.

We can positively state that the additional call for two hundred thousand men, mentioned, as contemplated by the War Department, in this correspondence, some days since, will be issued to-morrow or the day after. It is intended to fill the deficit under the former calls that will arise in the operation of the amendments to Conscription act recently passed, authorizing the transfer of men from the army to the navy and credits to different States for enlistments in the navy and marine corps.

Correction.

We are authorized to pronounce the statement that Gen. Wadsworth has gone to Fortress Monroe with instructions to take charge of the exchanges of prisoners, and to make none except upon the basis of man for man without regard to color, utterly and unqualifiedly untrue. Some foundation for the paragraph, is the fact that General Wadsworth has gone to Fortress Monroe on private business. The War Department has no thought of taking the exchanges out of Gen. Butler's hands.

The Mission to Brussels.

Minister Sanford, for whose benefit the proposition made at the instance of Mr. Seward, by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to raise the mission to Brussels to the level with those at London and Paris is intended, has been for several days on the floor of the Senate electioneering for himself. It is said that his income from sewing machines sold abroad is very large.

Congressional.

No vote was taken in the House on the Senate's amendment to the gold bill.

Mr. Boutwell made a strong speech against the amendment, holding that if the Government now sold gold it would have to buy it back again before the end of the fiscal year, and would then be at the mercy of the very speculators whom it was now intended to punish. His speech had a marked effect on the House.

The vote on Mr. Washburne's motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering his resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to tax all Whisky on hand, in the forthcoming tax bill, was: yeas 54; nays 55. There being a thin House when the subject came up, the vote cannot be considered decisive.

The National Intelligencer Job,

Carried and subsequently defeated in the last Congress, reappeared to-day in the form of a resolution, reciting that whereas, seventy-eight complete sets of annals of Congress had been delivered before the repealing of the resolution took effect, therefore, the clerk of the House was directed to pay for them at a stipulated price, viz:—$355 per set. This resolution came very near passing, but was finally sent to a Select Committee, there to investigate the facts. It will be remembered first Comptroller Treasurer, Whittlesey, decided two years ago, that money could not be paid from the House Contingent Fund.

The Ship Canal Question.

The New York delegation meets in caucus to-night to consider the Ship Canal question. A special point to be settled is whether to tack on the New York Canal as an amendment to the pending bill for the Illinois Canal.

Mr. Grimes' Bill.

Mr. Grimes' bill in relation to procuring naval supplies abolishes the existing offices of Naval Agent and Naval Storekeeper and provides that all supplies be purchased by an officer detailed as a disbursing and purchasing agent, and delivered to another officer styled inspector and receiver. All supplies are to be estimated for in advance and purchased in pursuance to advertisement. It repeals the existing laws requiring bids to be made in classes. It is understood the bill accords with the views of the Navy Department.

The West Point Appropriation.

The West Point appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, provides that no payments shall be made to cadets hereafter appointed, unless in strict accordance with the law, and authorizes the President to appoint one cadet from each Congressional district of States not represented in the House.

Gen. Meade to Continue in Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The announcement, telegraphed you yesterday, that Gen. Meade will continue in command of the Army of the Potomac is strictly true, all the foolish rumors and stories of his incapacity for active duty on account of ill health to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gen. Wallace.

The appointment of Gen. Wallace to the command of the Middle Department is due to political pressure exercised since the recommendation of the President's re-election by the last Indiana Union Convention.

Gen. Rosecrans' Acquittal.

As General Rosecrans was only a witness before the Court of Inquiry at Louisville, the reports in the New York papers about his acquittal, stamp themselves with incorrectness. The summary of findings sent you last night was an abstract of the official record.

Import Duties.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably report an average increase in the duties on imports of twenty-five to fifty per cent. Articles of luxury will be heavily taxed; probably double the existing rates will be placed on silks, and perhaps on tea also. V.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1864.

Important Bills Passed.

The Senate to-day passed a bill to extend the time for paying the enrollment tax on the charter of the East Liberty Masonic Hall. Also, a bill to charter a home for the children of soldiers.

In the House a bill passed to charter the Gettysburg Cemetery Association.

Mr. Bigham read a bill to increase the pay of your County Treasurer and Controller each five hundred dollars. The Clerks of Commissioners and Controller and County Solicitor each two hundred dollars.

Mr. Heron, a bill to create a leather inspector for your county.

Mr. Slack, a bill to authorize the election of Return Inspectors and Clerks for each election district in your county polling over three hundred votes. This act extends a Philadelphia law to your county, by which the vote is counted off every hour on election day. Also a bill to charter a subterranean oil transportation company. Also a bill to authorize the Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint two, and the Allegheny county Judges to appoint three inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

B.

The Hudson River.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Hudson river is clear of ice, and the regular Albany and Troy passenger steamers will commence their trips to-morrow.

Arrival of the Steamship Jura.

PORTLAND, March 14.

The steamship Jura, Capt. Acton, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 3d, and Londonderry on the 4th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The steamer Olympus, from New York, arrived off Cape Clear, on the morning of the 2d.

The steamship City of Cork, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, on the evening of the 2nd.

Great Britain.—The proceedings in Parliament on the 1st inst. were wholly unimportant.

The King of Belgium arrived in England on the 2d inst., to attend the christening of the Prince of Wales' son.

Sir Rowland Hill has resigned the Secretaryship of the Postoffice, and retired to private life, owing to ill health.

Sir William Brown, of the well-known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., died in Liverpool on the 3d.

It is asserted that the recent sale of the Great Eastern will be contested in law courts, by the person whose bid for the vessel at auction was refused and who lays claim to her.

The *Times* has an editorial on Gen. Banks' general orders at New Orleans, relating to negro labor, &c. It says it is the establishment of serfdom, or the retention of slavery without the name, and the design is to secure the votes of the employees for Mr Lincoln.

The allies made a close reconnoisance toward Dupel on the 2d. The Danes had burnt down all the farms on the line of their outposts.

A cavalry skirmish took place on the 29th near Frederick. The Danes captured thirty hussars.

Gen. De Meza expresses the belief that Duppel cannot be taken before the end of May or the beginning of June, under the most favorable circumstances.

The Berlin and Vienna journals continue to ridicule the idea of a conference.

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris, it is supposed in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations.

It is said that Mr. Lumley, ex-correspondent of the London *Times* at Richmond, is constantly passing between London and Paris, and is probably engaged in conjunctiou with Mr. Mason.

Bonds of the Rebel loan, to the extent of £21,000, repayable at par, were drawn at London on the 1st of March.

The Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult., and the City of Washington, from New York, on the 4th inst.

Military operations in Schleswig continued suspended.

The English ministers escaped defeat, on a mere party division in the House of Commons, by a majority of one only.

An auxiliary department to the United States Sanitary Commission has been organized in London.

The rumor to the effect that the Archduke Maximillian has renounced his intention of going to Mexico, is unfounded.

M. Mon has declared in the Spanish Congress that he would govern with the co-operation of the Cortes, and settle the constitutional question.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

Flour, quiet. Wheat, is tending downward and very dull; Red Western at 8s@8s 10d. Corn, flat and tending downward; mixed 28s 6d@29s 9d. Provisions—Beef, steady; Pork, firm; Bacon, inactive. Butter, dull; and inferior qualities lower. Lard, dull and unchanged. Tallow, firmer. Sugar tends upwards. Coffee, quiet and unchanged. Rice, quiet. Hemp, active and dearer. Linseed Oil, firm. Rosin, inactive. Spirits Turpentine, quiet and steady. Petroleum, dull and no sales.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.—A running political debate arose on the West Point Academy bill between Messrs. Wilson, Davis, Howe, Saulsbury, and others, on the prescriptive policy of the administration.

The morning hour having expired, the West Point Academy appropriation bill came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Anthony's, providing for a competitional examination under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment providing that no cadet shall receive any part of the appropriation unless appointed in accordance with the laws of Congress.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment providing that until the suppression of the rebellion the President shall be authorized to appoint from the unrepresented districts such deserving young soldiers in the armies of the United States as he may select.

After debate, the amendments of Messrs. Hale and Doolittle were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Fessenden called up the consular and diplomatic appropriation.

After a debate on an amendment of Mr. Sumner to create a Minisser plenipotentiary at the Court of Belgium, without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pruyn, of New York, argued the only result of this measure must be mischief, and he adjected to placing such power as is proposed in the hands of any man.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, favored the standing by the original proposition of the House, merely authorizing to anticipate the payment of the public debt. There was nothing done here that could permanently regulate the laws of trade.

Mr. Bantwell said he still stood by that measure which was originally introduced by him.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, would support the Senate amendments believing it would be for the interest of the government, t he country and the people, he believed that in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury it would be productive of much good.

Mr. Hubbard, of New York, opposed the Senate amendments.

Mr. Boutwell believed they had no right to grant power to sell surplus gold, and if they had the right it would be unwise to exercise it. If the war continues there will be a demand for the years 1864 and 1865 of eighty-five millions coin or more.

Mr. Hooper produced figures to show that the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of twenty millions of gold between now and July, without impairing obligations to meet all liabilities.

The House adjourned without action on the Gold bill.

Attack upon Suffolk by the Colored Cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—On the 9th inst. an advance was made on Suffolk by the 2d colored cavalry, Col. Cuie. The Colonel, with seven companies, advanced on the southern road, Lieut. Col. Pond, with two companies, in advance, and Lieut. Snyder, with one company, on the South Quarry road. Lieut. Snyder first encountered the enemy, consisting of Hunson's entire brigade of infantry, cavalry and artillery, Ransom commanding in person. Lieut. Snyder sent a courier to Col. Cule, who went to his assistance, and met the enemy at Suffolk, where a severe fight of one hour took place. Col. Cule shot the commander of the rebel cavalry, and attempted to cover the retreat of Col. Pond, but the enemy, with their superior numbers, intercepted him, forcing him to retire across the Jericho Canal, where he reorganized.

Lt. Col. Power came up the Southerton road attacking the enemy in the rear, and Col. Cull in front, thereby cutting their way through the enemy's ranks and saving their command. Deserters say the enemy had 45 men killed. Our loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 20. Lt. Vanleiu, 2d colored cavalry, was killed. Lieutenant Pond had his horse shot from under him. Our men behaved most courageously. Benj. Hunt Bigler, Co. A, went into the fight, killing several of the enemy. The enemy retreated and are now across the Blackwater, evidently expecting our reinforcements. Gen. Heckman, with his command, arrived in Suffolk as promptly as the cars could convey them. Our forces now hold Suffolk.

A False Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The statement that the exchange of prisoners was to be suspended, the administration not agreeing to General Butler's plan therefor, as made in the Washington *Chronicle* to-day, is authoritatively denied, for, with the exception of the single fact that Gen. Wadsworth has left this city, there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement, or any portion of it. The Government has no intention whatever of interfering with the business of regulating exchanges entrusted to Gen. Butler.

The New Foundland Telegraph Line.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 14.—The New Foundland telegraph line ceased working on the 26th of February, during a heavy snow storm, which continued several days, accompanied by a terrific fall of sleet, breaking down the lines for miles. A heavy freshet in the rivers added the trouble, but by hard and steady labor the company have succeeded in putting the line in first-rate condition again, and to day it is open for business.

ALBANY, N. Y. March 14.—Mr. Bryant, a Democrat of New York, to-day introduced in the assembly a series of resolutions declaring that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is annihilated, and that the Constitutional abrogation of slavery would clear the path to our manifest destiny and produce the restoration of a united nation, and requesting Congress to submit to the people the constitutional amendment forever prohibiting and terminating slavery.

Extensive Government Frauds.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Commercial* says it is understood that the Department has an eye on the Navy Agents in two or three Northern cities, who are reported to be making a big thing in a side way out of their official positions. The frauds are said to be of enormous dimensions, but no arrests have yet been made.

From Florida.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A Jacksonville letter published in the *Post*, dated the 11th, reports heavy firing up the river, understood to be our gunboats feeling the rebel lines. Later on that day, our advance, consisting of Colonel Henry's cavalry, was attacked and driven in from their second position. It was expected the rebels would make an attack on Jacksonville the next day; if they did not do so, our forces would soon advance.

The Pirate Rappahannock.

BOSTON, March 14.—Private advices received here state that the pirate Rappahannock left France privately on the 20th ult., armed with six guns and a picked crew. Her cruising ground is reported to be on the Equator and in the China seas.

Attempted Blockade.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—The gunboat Bombshell, from Plymouth, arrived on Saturday, via Chowan river. The rebels opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering the river impassable. A demand was sent to Plymouth for assistance, and gunboats Southfield and Whitehead were dispatched to the scene, also the Massasoit, with 150 men, opened on the enemy, shelling them for five hours, when the enemy dispersed, and the river was opened.

A 100-pounder Parrot gun burst on the Southfield, wounding two men. There were no other casualties.

Territorial Convention.

DENVER CITY, C. T. March 14.—Among the resolutions passed by the Territorial Convention, was one in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

Yesterday the marine guard at the Navy Yard, took possession of the naval stores by order of the Secretary of War, and several parties were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in frauds.

New York Bank Statements.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The following is a statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending March 14th: increase of loans $5,440,369; decrease of specie, $457,023; decrease of circulation, $39,389; increase of deposits, $9,115,299.

Death of Wm. B. Cozzens.

NEW YORK, March 14—William B. Cozzens, the proprietor of the well known hotel at West Point, on the Hudson, died yesterday.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 850 strong, arrived from Harrisburg, and are awaiting transportation to Hilton Head.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

The Flour market continues excessively dull with but little demand for export, and the only sales we heard of were 500 barrels Extra at $6 50, 500 barrels William B. Thomas' mills, on private terms, and 200 barrels Extra Family at $7 00. Sales to the trade range from $5 56@6 25 for Superfine, up to $8@9 50 for high grade Extra Family and Fancy lots.

RYE FLOUR—Is dull; a small sale at $6, and a better brad at $6 25.

CORN MEAL—There is nothing doing to fix a quotation.

WHEAT—Is unsettled and lower, $1 60 only being offered for prime red, but white is without change.

RYE—There is but little inquiry, and it is offered at $1 40.

CORN—There is less doing; sales of about 4,000 to 5,000 bushels at $1 17, in store, and $1 20 afloat, with 1,500 bush at $1 17 delivered.

SEEDS—There is no change and but small sales.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

WHISKY—Is held with more firmness; Ohio and Pennsylvania selling at 94@95c for prime and 91c for drudge.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1864.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales of 150 bales at 76½@77c.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 6c; sales of 11,500 bbls, at $6,35@6,50 for State; $7,10@7,20 for Ohio, and $6,90@7,40 for Southern.

WHEAT—Declined 1c; sales of 22,000 bush at $1,62@1,64 for Chicago Spring; and $1,69@1,70 for Red.

CORN—Steady; sales of 33,000 bush at 81c.

LARD—Dull.

WHISKY—Irregular at 89@93c.

PORK—Firm.

COFFEE—Firm.

MOLASSES—Dull.

NAVAL STORES—Steady.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1864.

The offerings of Beef cattle reached about 1,600 head—150 less than last week, and prices ruled nearly the same, but rather dull, ranging from $9 to $10 for common to good and extra quality.

Cows were steady, and 160 sold at $20@30, each for Springs, and $30@50 for cow and calf.

Hogs—Hogs were firm, and the offerings were 2,300 sold at full rates, ranging from $10@12, the 100 lbs nett.

Sheep were better and not so many offering, and 4,500 head were disposed of at 8@8½c, and extra quality at 9c ₱ lb gross.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Eighth Ward Bounty Fund.—A meeting will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the School House. Let every one be present.

Meet To-day.—The regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange will be held this morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, when a coal gauger will be elected.

Change of Physician.—We learn that Surgeon Bryan has been appointed Physician to the United States Military Hospital in this city, in place of Dr. Buest, who goes to another field of labor.

Further Hearing.—Young Acor, charged with forging on the Savings Bank, in Allegheny city, had an examination yesterday, which resulted in his committal by Mayor Alexander for a further hearing on Thursday, 24th inst.

The Kanawha Oil Region.—The oil from Burning Springs, Kanawha region, has all been shipped down to Parkersburg by the recent rise, and is now being prepared for market. Oil lands in that region are beginning to look up in value.

Grand Larceny.—The Mayor's police yesterday arrested a man, named Frank McGarr, charged with the larceny of some $560 from Lieut. Jerome McBride. The larceny was alleged to have been committed on Saturday night. McGarr was held for a hearing to-day.

Personal.—Among the recent arrivals from the Army of the Potomac, we notice that of Capt. Eph. Jones, train master of the First Division, First corps. He is in an excellent state of health, although somewhat "frosted" since entering the service.

Needs Cleaning.—Rebecca street, especially that portion adjoining Manchester, is in a most wretched condition. The mud is at least a foot deep, and is impassable for pedestrians. Has Allegheny a Street Commissioner, or does he ever go into the First Ward?

Fremont Meeting.—The friends of Gen. John C. Fremont in this county intend holding a mass meeting in Wilkins Hall, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing for the forthcoming Presidential campaign. A call for the meeting, numerously signed, will probably appear in to-morrow's daily papers.

Pittsburgh Enterprise.—We learn from the Parkersburg *Gazette* that Mr. McKee, of this city, has purchased a fine property near the railroad in that place, for the purpose of erecting machine works and foundry, and will go into all classes of machinery.

Improvements in Harrisburg.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The Lochiel Rolling Mill company advertise for proposals for erecting fifty dwelling houses. We also learn that a company of capitalists intend erecting a block of dwellings 250 feet in length, in the vicinity of the Round House, the ensuing season."

Postal Accommodation.—Our worthy and efficient Postmaster, Mr. S. F. Von Bonnhorst, has just effected arrangements, by which parties renting glass boxes can be accommodated with their mail matter in the evening until nine and a half o'clock—entrance through the door leading to the lock-boxes. This will be a great convenience to a large number of our business men, who have not the good fortune to own a lock-box, and Mr. Von Bonnhorst merits their thanks for the accommodation.

The Accident on the Tug "Panther."

We learn that John Mackey, who was injured by the accident on the steam tug "Panther" Saturday evening, has been brought to the city, and that although his injuries are severe they are not at all dangerous. At the time of the accident, Mackey was standing close to the line, when the timberhead started, and was carried with it, instead of being struck, as the other men were. He was thrown from the barge, across the bow of the Panther, a distance of twenty-two feet, and so rapid was his flight that the fireman, who stood close by, did not notice him until he fell upon the deck. He was struck, by the line, near the knees, and the skin was torn from the bones, but the bones were not broken. His face was considerably cut and bruised, and his left arm, from the elbow to the shoulder blade, was severely injured. The body of Edward Haigh had not been recovered at last accounts.

Steam on Street Cars.

Although efforts have been made to introduce steam as the motive power on our passenger railways, they have not met with any decided success. We are informed that one of the street railway companies of the city design making another trial in a few weeks, with a steam car manufactured in the East. A few days since a public trial was had of a new steam street car in St. Louis, which is said to have been satisfactory, the proprietor, Mr. Krausch, being able to manage the car with as much facility as a boy would move his toy wagon. About one hundred yards of track were roughly laid for the purpose of the experiment, which were traversed with apparent ease and no diminution of speed. The boilers are upright, and situated at the end of the car, outside the platform. The engine is underneath, and the driving wheels (which are the same size of the ordinary street car wheels) are worked by a cog wheel instead of the power being applied directly from the piston to the wheel, as in the locomotive. Mr. Krausch, while running the car at the rate of perhaps eight miles per hour, can, by the movement of a simple crank, stop the machine within three feet of where the power is applied. The facility with which the car can be stopped and backed, is one of the most pleasing features of the invention. The machinery makes no noise, and when completed nothing will be visible to denote there is a steam engine about the concern except the projection of the small smoke stack above the roof. The engines will be adapted to cars for $1,500 a piece.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair—A Few Words for the Commission.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, it was resolved that the different associations, branches of industry, professions and trades be requested to meet in separate conventions at once, and appoint three or more members from each, to act as a Committee to aid in the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. It is hoped that all branches of industry will respond cordially and promptly to this request, and all who do are invited to hand in the names of their Committees to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, at the office, 96 Water street, above Zug & Painter's warehouse.

At a meeting held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, in aid of the proposed Sanitary Fair in that city, able and eloquent speeches were made by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. A few extracts from these will illustrate in as brief a manner as possible, the claims the United States Sanitary Commission have upon the people. Bishop Clark remarked that he aimed only at giving the grounds upon which the United States Sanitary Commission rest their claims to the confidence of the American people. The first claim is priority. It was first in the field. When the war commenced, it was evident that the supplies of the Government would not be adequate to the wants of the soldiers. The fearful record of the Crimean war presented its scenes of suffering, and the question arose, how should they be prevented here? The Sanitary Commission supplied the answer.

No Government ever did more for its soldiers than ours; in clothing and food and shelter, the American soldiers are without an equal. But yet the Government could not do all that the interest of the soldiers demanded. The benevolence of the nation was freely given, but it needed an organization and a direction. The Sanitary Commission has organized that benevolence. But the Catholic character of the Commission claims the confidence of the public. The Commission is represented by all kinds of professions, and is conducted by Catholic, Christian principle. The medical, legal, military, clerical professions are all united in the service of the Commission, and all are true, loyal friends of the Union. No man is wanted in it who is not a Union loving citizen. The wisdom which has characterized the action of the Commission is another claim for the people to respect it. Mistakes have doubtless been committed, but no serious errors have been made. Supplies have, in a few stray cases, been wasted, but the system of the Commission has been methodized that it is impossible for anything to miss the soldier after it has reached the hands of its agents.

The confidence of the community is also claimed, because the Commission has been able to provide for a range of objects unapproachable by any other means. Many think the main object of the Commission is the collection and distribution of means. This is a very important one, but there is the work of inspecting and dividing important sanitary information, the collection of valuable statistical tables, by the aid of which we will be enabled to give to the world complete statistics relative to the condition of our armies. Then there are the hospital registrations, by which the location of any sick and wounded soldier is to be found. Horticulture, too, is a part of the work of the Commission. It has gardens of its own, where it raises cabbages, onions, &c., for the army; collecting mustering-in papers, discharge certificates, looking up back pay, searching out the rascals who gather at the saloons and grog shops—those and more also are the work of the Commission.

One other ground—the national character of the Commission. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West; or rather, it knows all the sections. No sufferer is asked, are you a rebel or a loyal man? He is recognized as a citizen of the United States, never to be divided; and in the end, the Commission will be found one of the most valuable agents to bind together the broken links of the Union now in existence.

Dr. Bellows, after giving a history of the operations of the Commission in the past, remarked: Now another appeal is about to be made to the country. The expenditure of money has been enormous, and the offerings of the people have been full and free. Seven millions of supplies have been expended. Where did it come from? Why, in the first two years it was donated from the superfluity of the nation. But now the superabundance is all gone. In rural districts the Sanitary Commission must be enormous, if the expended supplies are to be replaced. But the little trickling drops of American benevolence, swelling on into streams, brooks and rivers, are rolling on to the ocean of national prosperity. This benevolence has taken the form of fairs. Like an epidemic that visits city after city, until the whole country is affected, so this benevolent offering is going from place to place, and it will spread until no town of ten thousand inhabitants in the whole Union will escape its fair of charity.

Special Meeting of Manchester Councils.

A special meeting of the Manchester Councils was held last evening.

Members present:—Hutchison, Kirk, Livingston, Miller, Patterson, and Burgess Spratt.

The special business was the consideration of a petition asking Council to obtain necessary legislation for imposing a tax on all property, in order to raise $11,000 to reimburse the contributors to the bounty fund. There was a good deal of desultory debate in relation to the policy of levying a tax.

Mr. Hutchison considered the measure fraught with a great deal of mischief to the borough. While he was opposed to the tax, still he was desirous of appropriating $3,000 to relieve the committee. He was anxious, however, to have such action as would place the borough within the provisions of the general bounty bill, now pending in the Legislature.

Messrs. Patterson and Livingston offered a resolution appropriating $3,000 to the Committee on the Bounty Fund to liquidate the debt which they have assumed in procuring volunteers for the borough to clear it of the impending draft. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Finance Committee were ordered to borrow $3,000 on the faith and credit of the borough.

On motion of Kirk and Livingston, the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider what further action should be taken on the petition now before the Councils.

Mr. Hutchison said the council had already answered a portion of the prayer of the petitioners. To levy a tax it was necessary to have time to prepare an ordinance. They had no authority by law to impose such a tax, and if it should be done it would be a nullity.

Mr. Kirk was desirous of carrying out in good faith the wishes of the people. He offered a resolution that the Committee on ordinances be instructed to prepare an ordinance appropriating $3,000 to reimburse contributors to the bounty fund, and that the council should ask the Legislature to pass a special act enabling the borough authorities to impose a tax sufficient to raise the amount.

Burgess Spratt was earnest and importunate in gsaping the action of Council so as to carry out in its integrity the petition of the people.

On this resolution, the ayes and nays were called, and were as follows:—Ayes, Kirk and Miller—2. Nays, Hutchinson, Swingston and Patterson.

On motion adjourned.

Highway Robbery on a Bridge.

As Mr. Edward Connor was crossing the Railroad Bridge, on his way to Allegheny city, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, he was met by a man named James McTiernan, who demanded his money at the same time exhibiting a large dirk knife, and making demonstrations of a hostile character towards him. As Mr. Connor was alone and unarmed, he surrendered his pocket book, containing a small amount of money, and was allowed to depart. An information of the robbery was made before Mayor Lowry, and a warrant issued for the arrest of McTiernan. Yesterday morning it was ascertained that McTiernan had been arrested and was in the custody of Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. McTiernan is an old offender, there being several charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace lodged against him within the past few days. He committed an aggravated assault on his father, an old gentleman residing on Second street, on Friday last, and on the same evening assaulted his wife and threatened to take her life. He has been committed for trial.

Alleged Swindler Arrested.

Chief of Police Long yesterday morning received a dispatch from Z. C. Barker, Sheriff of Kosciusko county, Indiana, directing him to arrest a man named B. B. Baker, charged with swindling a number of citizens of that place out of two car loads of horses. It was stated that Baker would arrive during the day in the Western train, and the police went out to the Cattle Pens, where they succeeded in finding their man, and brought him to the Mayor's office. A number of Indianians, alleged to have been swindled out of their horses, arrived in the evening train, when Baker was brought up for a hearing. The accused, it was alleged, represented that he was the agent of certain wealthy parties engaged in buying stock, and managed to secure some two car loads of horses from parties residing in the vicinity of Warsaw, Indiana. The matter was about being arranged between Baker and the Indianians last night, and we have no doubt the affair will be settled to the satisfaction of all interested.

Sanitary Fair—Steamboatmen's Meeting.

A meeting of steamboat captains and owners will be held on Wednesday, 16th inst., at ten o'clock a. m., at the Marine Association Rooms, for the purpose of taking action relative to the approaching Sanitary Fair. All steamboatmen are earnestly invited to attend.

W. W. Martin,	Thos. Bogers,
R. C. Gray,	John L. Rhodes,
Andrew Miller,	James Rees,
W. B. Haslett,	Andrew Ackley,
Geo. W. Heed,	Wm. Dean.
E. S. H. Gilmore.	

PITTSBURGH, March 14th, 1864.

Conviction of an Express Robber.

The Fayette County Court last week, in session at Uniontown, was engaged in the trial of A. P. Murphy, late agent of Adams' Express Company at that place, charged with robbing the company of some $2,500. The facts as shown by the Commonwealth, were simply that at various dates, from May, 1863, to October 26, 1863, he had received packages of money, which had been often called for, and which he alleged to the consignees he had never received. That having been discharged from the service of the company, he found himself unable to replace the packages so taken, and having delayed accounting as long as possible, devised a robbery on the office and safe, which was carried into execution on the night previously to the day fixed finally for his account to his successor. He then handed to his successor a list of all the packages he had appropriatad, alleging that they were in the safe, and that they had been stolen. It was shown that he had in several ways endeavored to manufacture evidence, in view of suspicion being thrown upon him, and that on the afternoon before the robbery he had detained in his own possession the key of the safe. The safe was found nearly a mile from the office, very much abused; the bottom of it was missing, and was afterwards found in a deep hole of water. The safe showed conclusively that it had first been opened with the key, and all the treatment it had received was from the inside, after it had been opened. The prosecution contended that there was only one man on earth who had any interest in so doing with the safe, and he was the defendant. The testimony was very full and conclusive, and the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty. Previous to passing sentence, the Court stated to him that it was evident he had accomplices who were more guilty than he, and that if he would divulge their names, the sentence would be made as light as possible. He refused to do so, and was then sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for eighteen months. No part of the money has been secured by the Company.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

The following donations have been received for the week ending March 12th:

Miss Mary Herron—1 package religious papers.

Mrs. Ebbert—1 package papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Uniontown—½ bush onions, 53 pounds dried fruit, 8 jars fruit, 15 pounds dried fruit, 10 cans fruit, 11 pounds dried beef, 69 cans fruit, 109 pounds dried fruit, 12 jars fruit, 1 barrel apples, 1 barrel dried apples, 1 barrel onions, 45 pairs socks, 2 comforts, 2 packages linen, 1 sheet, 1 muslin shirt, 5 pillow cases, 3 towels, 2 pairs drawers, 1 package corn starch, 1 box reading matter.

Ladies' Aid Society of Allegheny city—1 barrel of parsnips.

Miss Elizabeth Burns—3 cans fruit.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Riedsburg—3 pairs blankets, 6 pairs drawers, 10 pairs socks, 6 flannel shirts, 2 muslin shirts, 1 sheet, 4 towels, 2 pillow-cases, 4 bars soap.

Mrs. Caston—1 package of magazines and papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Curllsville—3 muslin shirts, 20 pairs canton flannel drawers, 37 finger stalls, 1 pair pillow cases, 2 pairs woolen socks, 1 lb lint.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Mount Pleasant—1½ bushels onions, 2 cans peaches, 1½ peck elderberries, 2 peck cherries, 11 lbs butter, 1½ peck dried peaches, 1½ peck dried apples. Reading matter.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Connellsville,—15 woolen shirts, 15 pairs woolen drawers, 4 muslin shirts, 4 pairs muslin drawers, 15 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs woolen socks, 4 pillow cases, 2 packages bandages, 2 extra slings, 16 mosquito netts, 17 religious tracts, 20 magazines.

Luke Loomis, Esq.—A large quantity of reading matter.

Wade Hampton.—1 package Sunday School papers.

Miss Gretta Wright,—2 housewives.

A Friend.—6 housewives.

Miss Wilson,—1 package lint, 1 package muslin, 8 books and 1 magazine.

Mrs. Rodgers.—$8.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Fayette Co., per J. S. Vanvoorhis, $25.

Railway Earnings.—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company during the month of February ult., compared with the same period of last year. The apparently small increase during the two months ending February 29th ult., is attributable to the "strike" among the engineemen, in January, which caused a temporary cessation of business:

	1864.	1863.	Incr'se.
From freights	$201,375 84	$257,085 18	$34,301 20
" passengers	137,462 26	91,006 51	46,455 75
" express matter	5,000 00	2,557 50	2,442 50
" mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	.....
" rent of railway	7,083 33	7,083 33	.....
" miscellaneous	3,127 83	1,039 84	2,088 00
Total	$151,885 26	$366,597 66	$85,287 00

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29 ..... $742,561 17 $703,348 04 $38,813 13

Increase for February, 23¾ per cent.; average increase to February 29, 5¼ per cent.

New Dry Goods.—We direct the attention of our lady readers to the fact that Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the well-known dry goods merchant, has just returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of goods suitable for the season. Mr. Burchfield always so conducts his business as to have the earliest stock of new and desirable goods for sale in the city, and the consequence is, that on each new arrival his store is besieged by patrons. His stock embraces all the latest styles and patterns of dry goods, including cloths and cassimeres for gents' and boys' wear. Call at the corner of Fourth and Market for your dry goods.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" attracted a "crowded audience" to the Theatre last night. The performance, although not so good as we have seen of the play, was very satisfactory. It will be repeated again to-night.

THE MINSTRELS.—Yankee Hill's troupe had a fine house last night, and the new performers were received with much applause. The troupe appear to-night in an attractive programme.

Iron Foundry for Sale.

For sale, that valuable lot of ground, Iron Foundry and Warehouse, situated at the corner of Water and Grant streets, having a front of 180 feet on Water and Front streets, and 160 feet on Grant—the same property now occupied by Anderson & Phillips. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Apply on the premises, or to Bakewell, Pears & Co. m15:1w

Steam Mill Wanted.—Our manufacturers should read the advertisement of Col. Ekin, asking proposals for a Steam Mill for grinding, cutting and steaming forage rations for Cavalry. The advertisement is worthy the attention of our manufacturers.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy and its extensive use for coughs, colds and throat affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

ERNEST MANGOLD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞ Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oc10:1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

GRAPE VINES.—The demand for our Vines is largely increasing every season. Parties wishing to purchase this spring, would do well to order early, as the demand promises to exceed the supply. Send for Catalogue, enclosing stamp. J. KNOX,
fe29:d&w 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY.—A still in the distillery of Mr. GEO. MOORE, New York city, sprang a leak on Monday night, and when the watchman entered with a lantern, the alcoholic fumes ignited, causing a terrific explosion, which blew the building to atoms. The watchman was badly burned.

SENATOR HICKS, OF MD.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of Saturday, announces that it became necessary on Friday to amputate a leg of Senator HICKS, as a last expedient for saving his life. His disease is erysipelas, from which mortification was about to ensue.

CORRESPONDENCE PROHIBITED.—Gen. PECK has issued an order at Newbern prohibiting the sending of information to the Northern press by any person in North Carolina, other than authorized correspondents. The army gunboat Foster, with a detachment of the 101st Pennsylvania regiment, surprised a guerrilla camp at Fairfield and captured the whole guerrilla company.

SITUATION OF THE REBEL ARMIES.—A Cumberland dispatch of the 13th says: Information deemed reliable says that LONGSTREET's headquarters are at Greenville, Tenn, and BUCKNER's at Bull's Gap. Their main forces are between these two points. Their pickets are eight miles above Morristown. Gen. VAUGHEN is at Rogersville, and Gen. GAINS, at Hang's Mills, eight miles below Jonesville, Va.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED.—The *Chronicle* says: "Gen. WADSWORTH left Washington for Fortress Monroe on Sunday, with orders from the War Department to stop all the exchanges of prisoners upon the basis recently acted on by the rebels, by which one hundred rebel prisoners were exchanged for every seventy-five of ours in possession of the rebel authorities. General WADSWORTH has been instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged except upon the principle of man for man, and that, too, without regard to color.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ ON THE WAR.—At the great war meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, to aid in recruiting General Hancock's corps, Carl Schurz made a very forcible and sensible speech. He said that every sober-minded man must know that to use the resources of the country slowly is to waste them, and added:

"It is my profound conviction that the downfall of the rebellion is but a question of time. But it is also my profound conviction that *the question of time is the principal question for us to look at. To lose time is to lose resources, to lose money is to lose ground.*"

MARYLAND.—The regular session of the Maryland Legislature was brought to a close by constitutional limitation. Both branches have been industriously occupied for some days past in completing the business before them. In the House of Delegates, on Wednesday, a series of resolutions asserting the right of property in slaves and denying the right of emancipation without compensation, was rejected—yeas 37, nays 31. It requires a two-third vote to pass bills in this Legislature. The President of the Senate, Hon. JOHN STEVENS SELLMAN, was presented, in an interval of legislation, with a handsome silver pitcher as a mark of respect from the officers of the Senate.

GAMBLING IN GOLD.—The present depreciation in Covernment currency is, in a great degree, caused by men who have large amounts of money under their control and who use it temporarily for speculation in gold, as it is called, though it is really speculating in Government paper currency. Among those gamblers of Third street and Wall street, are many men who have made large fortunes out of the Government, and some who hold Government offices. They show their fidelity by trying to depreciate the currency of the Government to which they are indebted for everything they have. Such men are not worthy of the confidence of either the Administration or the people, and wherever they are known, they should be reported. Such traders on the credit of the nation are no more to be trusted than copperheads or traitors.

GEN. GRANT DECLINES HOSPITALITIES OF NEW YORK.—General GRANT, before he left Washington on Friday for the West, answered a letter written in behalf of a large number of citizens of New York, who desired to evince their appreciation of the signal services he has rendered to the country in a brilliant series of success in arms, and respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East. This letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New York, and in reply to it Gen. GRANT says that while highly appreciating the kind tender of the hospitalities of the city, he will not be able to accept them. "My duties call me immediately to the West, for which I start on the most expeditious route this evening. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself, accept my thanks, and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done, that your expectations shall be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the prosecution of the war are all that will be required to insure its early termination, in the re-establishment of the whole Union, stronger than it has ever been."

A JUST TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—Noble is the profuse generosity of the American people—truthfully remarks the old *National Intelligencer*—when they are called upon to contribute to the cause of their country. No such spectacle has ever been presented by another nation. The liberal bounties they pay to those who go forth to fight the battles of freedom—which excite the surprise and suggest the darkest prophesies of ruin to Jefferson Davis—are more than equalled by their princely expenditures in support of the sick and the wounded and the families of the fallen and the absent brave. Millions have been raised at the various fairs and exhibitions, and the emulation does not seem to abate. In the midst of these constant and constantly increasing donations the masses at home are happy and prosperous, and the great interests of peace, art, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce are flourishing beyond all former experience. Like the patriotism of our countrymen, the more they give the more they have to give; and the source of their riches seems to increase the stronger the draft is made upon it.

From Mexico.

The steamer *Morning Star* arrived at New York on Monday, bringing Havana dates to the 8th inst. The Spanish steamers Almagaber and Berenguez had arrived with reinforcements for the army of the Antilles. The Havana papers contain copious extracts from late Mobile papers, showing that Gen. Sherman's expedition had created the greatest alarm there. The Federal troops are charged with committing incredible outrages.

The steamers Fannie and Syren had arrived at Nassau on the 29th ult., with cargoes of cotton from Wilmington, having run the blockade there. The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 1st inst., and from the city of Mexico to February 26th. The report that President Juarez had resigned is denied in a letter from himself. Zacaiecas has been occupied by 2,000 Imperialists, who are directing their operations against General ORTEGA. He is entrenched at Guadalazara, and the Imperialists had declared this place in a state of siege. The people of Zacatecas received the invaders with rejoicings. The Imperialist garrison at Tabasca has been besieged by the Jaurists, and unless reinforced they will have to surrender. General VIDAURRI has openly declared against JAUREZ, and has abandoned his cause. A rumor prevails that GONSEALS ORTEGA gives in his adhesion to the new Government.

From all parts of the country comes the intelligence of the occupation of various towns by the French troops, and among other places Guanajuata and Minatillan. The French have also had a naval success—their war corvette Cordilliere captured and took into San Blas the Mexican steamer San Francisco, formerly the English steamer Lord Raglan, with dispatches from JAUREZ.

At the latest accounts JAUREZ was at Santa Cataline, and DABLADO at Montery. After making all allowance for the fact that the news from Mexico comes from French sources, it is evident that the national cause is rapidly losing ground. The JAUREZ government is now reduced to four or five States.

Reported Illness of Gen. Meade.

The *National Intelligencer* of Monday, says: Rumors, evidently founded upon misapprehension, having obtained currency, to the effect that the health of General MEADE had become so much impaired as to induce his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and gone so far as to designate his successor, we are happy to be able to state, as we do on good authority, that this distinguished officer has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he has never entertained the remotest intention of retiring from a position in which, we may add, he has secured the confidence of the country and army, and where he has earned such high military reputation. The recent visits of General MEADE to this city, as we understand, have been for the purpose of consultation, and to give testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and not in view of any contemplated separation from his command. He was expected to return this morning.

Treason Emasculated.

In a speech at the anniversary of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, Gen. McNeil said:

"At the time when the news of the battle of Pea Ridge resounded through this country I occupied an humble position in raising State troops for Missouri, at Kansas City. I know the effect that that grand success had upon this State, and I can speak of it. I know something about that feeling that had obtained among many people in this State against what they called the "Hessians," and more especially against the Yankees. It was currently talked, upon the sidewalks of this city, long before I left here, that one Southern man could whip five Yankees, (and I believe the fools who uttered it had the folly to believe it,) and that all foreign citizens in the service of the United States were mere mercenaries, and that the moment they approached the "chivalry," they were going to fly. The battle of Pea Ridge was one of those great lessons which dissolved that delusion. These people no longer thought that. When at Kansas City, we had the grape-vine account of it, which always preceded the regular telegraphic returns, which are not, by the way, the most reliable in the world; but the grapevine was always ahead. We had that, and it was discomfiture to Curtis and all his army; but when we got the reliable returns, we noticed the effect they had on these men. Shortly after, I came to St. Louis, and I noticed the effect here, on these very streets where treason had been rampant—where unsexed women had preached it—and where, after all the manhood of secessionism had gone into the field, emasculated treason had walked around here, and prated itself forth before the world, [cheers], and proclaimed what the Southerners could do. But I noticed, shortly after the news of this battle came, that all these hounds retired with fleas in their ears. [Laughter.] I mark some of them now. I see them outbidding loyalty—making a bigger parade of their loyalty than I would pretend to make, or any other war-worn veteran, who has spent his life for three years in the service of the country, will pretend to make. They fill the avenues of power. They serve the Government as contractors. [Cheers.] They are to be found everywhere. [Laughter.] They crowd the road to Washington, and poison the ear of the President against the best friends of their country that live in Missouri. [Cheers.] I wanted the General commanding the department here to-night, to hear me say that these men besiege each new commander of this department, and endeavor to prejudice him against the very best loyal element of Missouri. [Cheers.] I would like to have talked that much to that gentleman, who, I believe, is a noble and gallant soldier, and who likes to hear the truth. These are the men who were at that day coerced by the battle of Pea Ridge. It caused them to be Union men—such earnest Union men that they outbid you and me to-day. [Laughter.] I can say nothing higher of the success of that great battle, than it has caused this concession of cowardly treason to the virtue of patriotism. When virtue is feigned by vice, it is the greatest tribute that vice can pay to virtue. It is like tribute when it is paid by treason to patriotism. These people find patriotism a paying virtue. God send that some of them are sincere. I am very anxious to believe it as soon as I can. I am a man of great credulity, and would be glad to believe they were sincere. In this angry contest that has grown up here I have no disposition to embitter it by complaints of anybody. I have no disposition to say to the returned and repentant rebel that he is not sincere, but I will tell you all, gentlemen, I had rather believe that the man who drew his sword and carried his musket on the other side, when he comes back, I had rather trust him than these emasculated traitors who walked the streets of your city and prated treason until it no longer paid, and who now make the miserable concession that they did not dare to come out at the start in opposition to their Government. [Cheers]

FORGERY AND ASSASSINATION.—The Richmond papers affect to believe that certain documents were found on Col. Dahlgren, in which the rebel President and Cabinet were devoted to death and torture, &c. Dahlgren's character contradicts the lie of the Richmond editorials; but all the pack in the kennel of Jeff. Davis are shockingly bitter in their revenge upon the young dead lion. We are reminded of a discovery made, in the year 1861, of a plan by which Gen. Beauregard hoped to surprise Washington, which was frustrated by the capture of a rebel dispatch of a very ingenious character. The message, when deciphered, ran thus:

"I shall cross the river above Little Falls on Sunday at 2 a. m. Signal, red and white rockets from Turner's Hill. For God's sake, don't fail us. Fire the city at all points agreed on at once. Dispatch Lincoln and Scott as you suggest, and let the execution of our plot be perfect.

BEAUREGARD."

SUNDAY ALWAYS.—By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship: Sunday by Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

An Incident in the Battle of Iuka.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Pea Ridge, in St. Louis, General Rosecrans made a brief speech, in the course of which occurs the following:

At the battle of Iuka I was charged with getting in the rear of the enemy. By some accident, I happened, unfortunately, to be the only body who fought. Our expectation was that the enemy would be attacked from another direction before we arrived, that would be able to occupy their rear, and that we would effect the operation of which we have often heard, but seldom seen performed, viz: bag them. [Laughter.] We came near succeeding in what we call "bagging the enemy," and that is the only time I ever saw a chance of it. It happened that the enemy was not attacked, and it happened that we had to bear the brunt of the fight from half past four till half past seven. I was at first in the rear, and when I came to the front, where I knew a sharp fight was going on, I found Boomer and his men of the 26th pouring in grape and canister tolerably warm.

At half past seven I rode over to the left of our line, right close in the rear, and suddenly the most terrific musket fire I ever heard broke out. It was a perfect sheet of flame from one end of the line to the other. Said I: "Hallo! there's something unusual going on there." I listened and on it roared for fifteen minutes, I road up to the point but it was so dusky I could not see them. I could hear the bullets whistling around us, but it was too dark to see. Presently I heard our men cheer, and I knew the fight was over. It was the sharpest firing I have heard in this war. Shortly after came along the 11th Misouri, Col. Mower. I found most of his brigade had separated from him. He came storming along, and says he, "Where's Gen. Rosecrans?" It was all dark; nobody could see. "Oh," says some one, "he's just gone over that way. What do you want of him?"

"None of your d—d business," [Laughter.] One officer says, "I'm his Adjutant General." "Oh, all right. I want some ammunition. The wagons have not come up. Somebody stopped my brigade, and I have had to fight alone." I heard him, and says I, "What's the matter?" Says he, "I am out of ammunition. Damn this pop firing. Give me my brigade, and if I can take the bayonet, I can run the d—d guts out of them." It was these Missouri troops that saved the fight. Down came a brigade upon them, but they were repulsed, not without difficulty. Then a second fresh brigade came upon them, when it was so dark they could not see—so close that the Colonel of the 37th Mississippi called out "Jump from the front lines, and, for God's sake, don't fire on your friends!" "37th Mississippi, is it?" "Whoop!" says Mower, and then they fought hand to hand; but the enemy were rolled back—and thus two regiments of Missouri troops saved the day. [Cheers.]

REMARKABLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—By the breaking of a rail on the Maine Central Railroad lately a passenger car of the morning train from Bangor was turned end for end, and then thrown down an embankment of three or four feet, where it rested on one side. Nearly all of the seats were broken, the stove tipped over, and the cars otherwise injured; but although it was filled with passengers—men, women, and children—no person was seriously injured.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED—Lawrence county Bonds. Monongahelu, Peoples', Pittsburgh and Western Insurance Co. stocks.
FOR SALE—Lucesco Oil Co. Stocks. Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Turtle Creek) Bonds. S. S. BRYAN, Broker,
mh15 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

A. G. NEUBERT,
MANUFACTURER OF
ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.
Also, all kinds of
Trusses, Supporters & Shoulder Braces
Machines for Deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired.
☞ Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT.
169 Smithfield street,
se18-1y PITTSBURGH.

J. REICHENBACH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Artificial Arms and Legs.
The lightest leg known weighs 4¼ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2½ pounds.
I have always on hand a stock of
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS
and all articles in my line.
Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at
No. 58 Fourth street,
se21:1y PITTSBURGH.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,
Ja13 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,
sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,
[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,
No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

GOLD, SILVER.
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 2 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ, No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of BREWERS' KETTLES, STILLS, OIL TUBES, COPPER PUMPS, STEAM AND ESCAPE PIPES, MALT KILNS, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. Also, German Silver and Wooden Framed Show Cases, of all sizes and styles. ja5:tf

GARNET CHILI POTATO.—This celebrated POTATO, selected by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, as the best one of 1,700 seedlings, is large, round, light red skin, white flesh, yield very great. Price per barrel $4, cash.
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
mh4:d&wlm Sewickleyville Postoffice.

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
R. H. KING,
mar3 No. 211 Liberty street.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

PEARL MILL.
SUPERIOR FLOUR.
We have commenced receiving a very choice lot of 65,000 bushels southern Wheat, fully equal to that from which the highest grade of St. Louis Flour is made. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Flour equal to the best St. Louis brands.
mh14:3w R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SLATER & SOUTH,
Will open their splendid stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
On MONDAY, MARCH 21st, 1864,
At 54 MARKET street, second door from Third street. mh14

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOUGH.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.
Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.
Orders attended to promptly.
mh12 T. T. MYLER & CO.,

JONES HOUSE,
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
Cor. Market St. and Market Square,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A First-Class House, three and a-half squares from the Depot. mh14:3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co partnership heretofore existing between JAMES MILLINGAR and ISAAC GULLETT, in Steamboat Cabin Finishing, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of Isaac Gullett. All work under contract, and work on hand, will be finished by James Millingar, to whom all debts now due, or to become due to the late firm, will be paid.
JAMES MILLINGAR,
ISAAC GULLETT.
March 11, 1864. mh14:1w

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Spring and Summer sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.
We also have a large line of
Prime Custom Work,
adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!
In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

SECOND ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

SUMMER POPLINS;
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS;
SILK STRIPED MOHAIRS;
PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS;
BLACK AND COLORED CHALLIES;
PONGEE LUSTRES, for suits:
MOZAMBIQUES, new style;
FRENCH ORGANDIES;
FRENCH LAWNS;
FANCY DRESS SILKS;
NEW STYLE SHAWLS;
WHITE AND COL'D SHETLAND SHAWLS.
The stock will be found full and at as low prices as can be got West of the mountains.
mar12

WM. A. LYONS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING,
Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.
No. 7 FIFTH street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

REMOVAL.—
JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed from his old stand, No. 55 Market street, to No. 49 St. Clair street. mar2:2w

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled). In store and for sale by
ja5 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Sanitary Fair have resolved that all the different associations, branches of industry, professions and trades, be requested to meet in separate conventions at once, and appoint three or more members as a Committee to aid in the Sanitary Fair. It is respectfully requested that the names of all of said Committees be handed in at once to the Secretary of the Association at their rooms, 96 Water street, over Zug & Painter's warehouse.
By order F. R. BRUNOT,
mh15:3t Chairman.

PITT'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS,
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Just Opening,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh5

SILKS;
Dress Goods;
Poplins;
Foulards;
Shawls;
Hernanni;
Cloaks;
Circulars;
Sacques;
Emb'd Curtains;
Corsets;
Vestibule Lace;
Handkerchiefs;
Toilet Quilts;
Colored Quilts;
Gloves;
Nottingham Lace;
Balmorals, at
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
JEANS, MELTONS,
FLANNELS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, PRINTS.
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
mh12

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials, and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.
The following Board of officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:—
Colonel August V. Kautz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.
Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau, of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.
Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Jas. A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
mh12:9t Cavalry Bureau.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS.
AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—My FARM of SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south-side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.
Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required. Address
J. D. MURPHY,
Beaver Postoffice, Box 23, Beaver county, Pa., or on the premises. mh8:6t-W&T

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.
The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.
Size of Engine, 12inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.
For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mh1tf No. 211 Liberty street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements. Hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to
JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
fe22:1m

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to
L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fe13 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.
The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.
No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.
The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.
There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.
For further particulars inquire of
N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.
I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.
For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.
Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.
SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the
SILVER PEARL SOAP
is a perfect luxury. In a

The Daily Commercial.

"I PRAY FOR THEE, BELOVED."

BY ELIZA F. MORIARTY.

When evening's shadows softly fall,
And all beside is still,
When sunset's mellow beam delays
Upon the lonely hill,
I stand upon the misty shore,
And gaze far out to sea,
The waves have each a tale to tell,
And then I pray for thee,
Beloved,
I weep and pray for thee.

When morning glimmers in the East,
With hope renewed I rise,
The robin, wren, and tarush's hymn
Are filling all the skies;
And, sitting on the cold gray rocks,
My gaze is on the sea,
Still watching each far shining sail
I yearn and pray for thee,
Beloved,
I yearn and pray for thee.

And through the long, long golden day,
The stately ships go by,
Their starry pennants proudly float
Against the quiet sky;
Some fold their weary wings and rest,
Some fade far out to sea,
And still with fond and tearful gaze
I watch and pray for thee,
Beloved,
I watch and pray for thee.

My waiting heart is blest at last—
Past grief is nought to me—
Earth seems a heaven of bliss and love
This gracious day to me:
The happy ship that brings thee back,
With tears I cannot see,
But now I feel, as well I may,
My prayers were heard for thee,
Beloved,
My prayers were heard for thee.

A DAUGHTER'S STORY.

"Did you ever realize the fascination that one hears so much talked of and written about possessed by the Empress Josephine until you looked on that lovliest of women, this Mme. Vernier the people are gathering around?"

"Madame Vernier? I have heard nothing but that name ever since I entered this room. Where is she and who is she?"

"In answer to your first question, look there under the shadow of that crimson satin curtain; there the Marshal is leaning over her, and the English lord, I forget his name, looks as if he would like to get in a word but hadn't the courage to try his bad French."

Monsieur de Lacy looked over in the direction indicated by his friend, and then, turning away, forgot to ask for an answer to his second question; but in a few minutes, pushing the timid lord aside, Ernest de Lacy was bending over the beauty of the room, introduced by the old Marshal, who had seen so many beauties in his time, that they were all conglomerated in his heart in one general admiration for the whole sex.

Ernest de Lacy, the accomplished man of the world, had a slight shadow of embarrassment as he spoke the first few common-place words of greeting; but his presence had a strange effect on the beautiful Mme. Vernier, for with one hand she clutched the curtain near her for support, and turned so pale that the Marshal ordered one of his aid-de-camps to open the window near which she stood.

Mme. Vernier, however, soon recovered herself, and the smile that irradiated her face as the color returned to her cheek increased her beauty, and of course the admiration of all around her.

"Now," exclaimed Ernest de Lacy, two hours afterward, as he left the ball-room, having watched Mme. Vernier's carriage drive out of the court of the British Embassy, "now, my dear Paul, tell me who Mme. Vernier is?"

"Mme. Vernier, my dear fellow, is the most beautiful woman in Paris."

"But who is she?"

"She is the wife of Mons. Goutier Vernier, a great Bordeaux merchant formerly, now banker and millionaire; a capitalist more or less connected with politics, and in great favor with Fould and the Emperor."

"Was Mons. Vernier there to-night."

"Of course he was; it was he who got into the carriage with her. Did you not see him?"

"No—yes, I did see a gaunt, thin old gentleman get into the carriage; is that her husband, why he is——."

"Twenty-five years older than his wife, of course."

"Well, who was Mme. Vernier, that is what I want to know; for you have told me more about her husband than herself as yet."

"Well, Mme. Vernier is a sort of mystery; no, that is not it, but she belongs to no family that has either money or birth. As far as we know, this marriage was a love-match on the side of the husband, at least Mme. Vernier is said to have been an orphan brought up by the charity of the Ursuline Sisters in Bordeaux. I cannot even tell you what country has the honor of Mme. Vernier's birth; but she always denies being French, though French is the only language she speaks without an accent."

"She is very beautiful, but her beauty would scarcely indicate her birth," said De Lacy, almost thinking aloud rather than talking, for the benefit of his friend; "she has the grace and abandon I have seen in the true descendants of the creoles of Louisiana; her hair, so deeply brown, yet in its waves golden as the light glances on them; her deep black eyes so heavily veiled with their long lashes, giving to them almost the expression of the loveliest of all eyes, the Jewish, and the clear, pale complexion; all indicate nothing more than a woman who would be lovely everywhere, and in all countries."

"Yes, and her small feet and hands would indicate high birth; but nothing is known of this star that has risen this season on the Parisian horizon."

"Mme. Vernier has many admirers," said Ernest, "but ——"

"But has she one admirer? Is that what you mean? Is there in the saloons she frequents a man who never dances with her? who bows coldly to him when she meets him? who stands at the further end of the room, but always within sight of her, who leaves the ball room when she leaves it, and by some strange chance always stands on the step as her carriage drives away, catching the last glance the beauty carelessly casts on the scene of her recent triumph. Is there such a man, a man to whom the events of the evening, barren as they seemed to all, will furnish a subject for four closely written pages, and whose last thoughts as he lays his head on his pillow will be for Juliette, for that is Mme. Vernier's name. In a word, you want to know has Mme. Vernier a lover? to which implied question, I answer emphatically, No."

"She is then perfection; but she cannot love her husband."

"I do'nt know, women are so capricious; here may be one who thinks duty goes before love, and that gratitude is something more than a word."

"Did you ever watch her eyes as she raises them, not flashing on you, but lustrous and earnest? My dear fellow, there is passion, not anything else, in that thrilling glance. Your Parisians are so spiritual; you think so much of the intellect that you expend wit and words sufficient on the conquest of a woman to make you professor of a college, or a rival of Mechelet. Now, I come from a land nearer the sun; I believe a woman to be a woman, with heart, senses, and brain; but brain influenced by heart and senses, not heart and senses to be influenced by brain. If I mistake not, Mme. Vernier has not yet discovered her heart, and has lived on her intellect alone, I ——"

"You intend to achieve her conquest; my dear boy, you are giving yourself a mighty difficult task; so many have tried, but no one has succeeded. Monsieur Vernier is not jealous: Monsieur Vernier does not watch his wife, is not exacting, and liberty, you know, is against love; the wife of a tyrant is easily won."

"No matter," replied M. de Lacy, passing his hand through his hair, with somewhat of a conceited manner, and then the friends separated.

A few weeks later Mme. Vernier's carriage was seen driving down one of the unfrequented alleys of the Bois de Boulogne, and at the same time M. de Lacy's fine Arabian horse, that all Paris knew, was seen galloping in the same direction.

From the carriage allighted Mme. Vernier, and M. de Lacy, leaping from his horse, was soon by her side.

Paul, who happened to see this strange conjunction of the two people just then most the fashion in a certain set in Paris, was too well bred to interrupt the meeting, but he went on his way plunged in some deep and sad reflections; if he had been on the stage thinking aloud, he would certainly have launched forth in an invocation to the frailty of woman.

The world, however, with the true La Rochefoucauld principle, was rather rejoiced in the misfortunes of others, rather enjoyed the dawning of this intrigue; besides, Mme. Vernier's beauty and accomplishments had really annoyed and incommoded many fair ladies she had eclipsed. They now allowed that she was beautiful, praised her, and gathered round her since she was no longer held up as their superior. The wings of the angel had fallen off, and as a mere mortal she was their equal.

Monsieur Vernier's name, meantime, was perpetually in the paper. In the great Brazilian loan; in the great ship-building enterprises. He was chronicled among the visitors at Compiegne, and the papers solemnly recorded that Monsieur Vernier had a private interview with the Emperor.

Paris laughed at this, and wondered with its usual charity that a husband could be so blind, and thought at the same time that he had better attend to his own affairs rather than those of the nation and the Emperor. But then why did a man, with his sense and knowledge of the world, marry a young girl so supremely beautiful?

Monsieur Vernier, however, seemed placidly and unconsciously happy. And if the world thought that for an instant his affairs made him neglect his wife, it was much mistaken.

Behold him, one lovely summer morning, seated in a comfortable arm-chair, enveloped in a large dressing-gown, his feet in loose slippers. A table, on which are the remains of breakfast, is drawn near a large balcony, whence a flight of steps leads down into a gay and perfumed flower garden. Beyond are the Champs Elysees, with the thick verdure of their trees making almost a forest for a horizon utterly concealing the busy, feverish Paris that rages behind it. Mme. Verner is on the balcony; she has in her hand a bunch of roses she has just gathered, and her husband, pretending to read a newspaper, looks up at her over the top till his eyes fill with tears of admiration and love.

"Ah!" exclaimed Juliette, looking up at that moment, "I see you; I have caught you now, intending to read and look at me."

With one bound she was beside him, and leaning over him, passed her hands through his thick, crisp hair, in which, however, the struggle between the grey and black was just beginning to be manifest.

"Don't put those roses so near my grey hair and my withered face, if you please, Madame; you are quite contrast sufficient without these flowers."

"I wish I was older," said Juliette, sitting on the knees of her husband, and putting her arms round his neck, "I really do wish I was older."

"I wish I were younger."

"Younger? What for? I would not have you other than what you are in any way. I love you—*you* as you are; if you changed, it would no longer be *you*."

"But, my angel child, I am an old man, and you—why all Paris is raving about you. No one, I am sure, in all the brilliant society that surrounds you, thinks you love your old husband, for you do love me."

"Gontier," said Juliette, rising and standing before him, her voice assuming a serious tone, "Gontier, do you think I have forgotten the past?"

"My child, do not recall it."

"Nay, but I will recall the past; it is an assurance of my love—a security, as you say, you men of money, and I am now going to tell you all my reasons for loving you; put down the paper and listen."

"Forever to you."

"Well, then, Gontier, remember what I was—an orphan—worse than an orphan—a child without a name, without family, the offspring of a woman disgraced, forgotten by the world, who died in an hospital."

"Oh, Juliette, do not speak thus of your mother; she was the victim of her love and trust; do not speak thus of her."

"I speak not in reproach, but to recall her wrongs, that one day I may avenge—"

"Avenge! Juliette, what do you mean?"

"Nothing, nothing."

"Left in another hemisphere, a poor, sickly child, to the charity of the Sisters of Mercy, I was sent from a convent at New Orleans to a convent at Bordeaux. There the first joy I can remember came from you—you, my benefactor, my father. I was your child till I grew to womanhood—adoring on earth but you, as in heaven I adored God. Then, then, oh! I remember the day when the Sisters told me you had resolved to give me a dowry, and to find me a husband. Then, Gontier, a fresh life dawned on me."

"'A husband!' I exclaimed.

"'Yes my child, one who to you, friendless, will be a friend; one who will give you a name, a family, a social position; one who will be your guide through the world; one whom, above all the world you must love.

"Yes, Juliette, and I can repeat by heart, for in my heart the words are engraven, the few lines you wrote to me."

"They tell me I am to marry; and that I must love my husband above all others in the world; love, honor him, obey him; there is but one person in the world I love, but one I honor, but one I obey; that is you; may I be your wife?"

"From that day we have been happy, Gontier, for you did not refuse me."

"No! how could I? but I have endeavored never to forget my deep gratitude to you—my—"

"Gratitude! Gontier, do not speak of gratitude; oh, I wish something terrible would happen to you; oh, I wish some great sacrifice was to be made—I wish I could lay down my life for you."

"Your life, darling; it would kill me to lose you."

"Then why do you leave me so often? why do you try and make more nasty money? I am sure we have enough—I'm sure of it—for I want so little."

"Yes, but would you not like to be a Countess?"

"A Countess, no! I like the name you gave me better than any title the Emperor can give."

"Juliette, if that be true, if you really love me for myself, old as I am, then we will leave Paris."

"Leave Paris!" exclaimed Juliette, turning pale, "no, not leave Paris."

"You like Paris, then?"

"No, but I cannot leave it now; I have, Gontier, I have a secret from you—but will you let me keep it?"

"Yes, my Juliette; but why not trust me?"

"Trust you, no, in this I cannot; no, Gontier, 'tis you must trust me."

"I do, Juliette, trust you as I would an angel from heaven."

Juliette bent forward and received his kiss, then slowly and with a sigh turned away.

Who after this interview would have imagined that underneath the belt of her dress there was a paper with these words on it—

"Juliette, my beloved, at last you love me; at last you consent to be mine. Oh! shall I live till to-night?"

There was no signature, but Juliette had learned to know the hand—it was from Ernest de Lacy.

The day waned. Monsieur Vernier went to see his ministers and his capitalists, and returned to dinner. That evening he was to go to St. Cloud to the Emperor; he had but few moments to give to his wife, and not to rob her of them, he crumpled up his letters without opening them, and stuffed them in his pocket. It was not until he reached Compeigne that he remembered that he had a whole posse of papers unread, and proceeded immediately to examine them. Several he merely glanced at, folding them, however, carefully and binding them in a bundle; at last he came to one which contained but few lines, but these lines had the power to take the color from his face and send him reeling, staggering, almost insensible, into the nearest seat, again he read the note, then starting up he pulled his bell violently.

"Jaques," said he, "I must return instantly to Paris; no matter by what means, but I must go instantly back to Paris."

Meantime Juliette Vernier watched the shades of night descend; now the murmur of voices and of carriages is stilled; her own household has gone to rest. She is alone, and slowly and gently she opens the window of her room, which, like that of the dining-room, communicated with the balcony and the garden.

Gently as she opened her window, some one beneath, hidden in the thick bushes, heard her; for in an instant a quick step mounted the balcony stairs, and in another instant Ernest de Lacy entered the room, closed the window, drew the curtain, and turning round, threw himself at Juliette's feet, and pressed her hand to his lips.

Juliette, pale, with her brow contracted, her eyes cold and stern, looked down on him.

"Oh! Juliette, my own; you look not on me with tender looks of love that give such happiness, such rupture to my soul. Yet, Juliette, you love me."

"Why should you be here? But, Ernest, is not all deep feeling serious and sad; think what I am about to do; betray my husband; break the vows——"

"Nay, Juliette, why think of him? You cannot love him; and what are the vows you speak of but social chimeras."

"Are those you have made me true?"

"Yes, for they are those of love—of nature. Oh! Juliette."

"If you feel remorse you know not love. If you should grow weary of me—if you should forsake me!"

"Forsake you? never!"

"Such things have been, M. De Lacy."

The tone in which Juliette spake was so strange that Ernest started and gazed at her.

"You are pale, my love. You tremble, oh! you do not fear."

"I do not fear."

"I will protect you from all, through all."

As he spoke, M. De Lacy threw his arms round Juliette, but she started away from him, and in wild affright rushed toward the door.

"Some one is in the house," said she; "hark, the footsteps draw near; hide yourself in pity, it can be but my husband."

M. De Lacy cast a rapid glance around, and saw nothing, but the balcony as refuge; but Juliette, seizing him, thrust him behind the tapestried hangings, that divided her dressing room from her bedroom.

Scarcely was he concealed before the door room burst open, and Vernier, stern and terrible appeared.

At his aspect, Juliette threw herself on her knees before him.

"Mercy!" said she, "mercy!"

"This letter, then, is true, and in a firm, low voice he read:—

"If you would avoid dishonor, be this night in your wife's apartment at two o'clock. Her lover will be there."

"Is this true?"

"Mercy!" repeated Juliette, rising and staggering back from him as he advanced, "mercy!"

She reached the curtains behind which her lover was concealed. Bewildered by her despair she clutched them, and they fell, revealing beneath their folds the form of Ernest de Lacy.

In another instant there was a flash and the report of a pistol, and then the form of Ernest fell heavily at Juliette's feet.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, leaning over him, "it is accomplished; mother, I have avenged you."

"Juliette, what mean you?" exclaimed her husband.

"Oh! Gontier, did you think me false?"

"This letter ——"

"Was written by me."

At this moment Ernest de Lacy uttered a groan, and Juliette knelt beside him.

"He must know for what crime he dies. Monsieur de Lacy," said she, "my mother was a loved, honored and happy wife, till your father saw her. He tempted her from her home; she followed him across the seas to America. He had estates in Louisiana. She left all for him. God knows if she was even for an instant happy; but at last he left her—left her in New Orleans, with me, an infant—left her poor, without friends, without hope. She died in despair and in agony, in a public hospital, and he came here triumphant to his wife, to his children, whilst I, his child, aye, your sister, Monsieur Ernest, owed my very existence to public charity. When first I heard your name I vowed to be avenged. Worthy son of your father, you sought to seduce me, to destroy the principles of virtue in me, to make my life desolate as had been my mother's. But I knew you. I was strong in hope, and love, and truth, and you have paid the penalty of my mother's death and misery. We are even."

"Juliette, can this be true?"

"Do you doubt me, Gontier?"

Gontier looked for a moment at her as she stood before him, then, throwing his arms around her, he clasped her to his heart.

"No, Juliette, I believe in you, and trust you still."

"I had that letter written; I could have revealed this man's attempts, and so made you meet him in a duel: but would not risk your life, precious to me above all else, and so I wrote that letter, brought him here, and gave you the right the laws of France confer to kill the seducer in the apartment of your wife."

"Juliette, Juliette, he must die; this has been a trap."

"Your servants are roused," said Ernest, in a low, faint voice. "I have been guilty. I will atone for my father and myself. Here I must not remain: help me hence."

Gontier raised him, and together they descended the balcony, and soon went out in the Champs Elysees, where M. de Lacy's carriage awaited him.

"Now," said Juliette, as Gontier clasped her in his arms, "now let us leave Paris; let us live for each other; let us be forgotten and happy; we do not want the world for that."

They have left Paris, they are utterly forgotten, but, as Juliette said, they are happy.

M. de Lacy never revealed the cause of his wound, but once, when the name of Mme. Vernier was mentioned lightly, he avenged her by challenging the slanderer; but Juliette has never heard of this, for Ernest de Lacy knows that the best atonement in his power is never to see or speak to her.

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DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. J. MESSKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
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fe16:1td-6tw

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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN, }

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	63¼
Allegheny Bank	50	56¾
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank	50	63¼
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49¾
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31¾
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mang. Insurance Co	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	9½
do interest bearing		12½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	86
Mass Mining Co	$ —	5½
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13¾
Great Western "	1 00	5
Ducotan "	5 55	87
Pitts. and Boston "	5 50	31
National "	2 50	8¾
North Cliff "		25
Bay State "	4 35	60
Central "	16 10	25½
Isle Royal "	3 50	87
Minnesota "		

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 80
Pittsburgh 5s	75
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Alleghy Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	94
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 14, 1864.

Stocks very active and strong.

Gold	161¼	Toled & Wabash	63
Erie	124½	Miss & Missouri	55¼
Hudson	150½	Pacific Mail	229
Harlem	149½	Canton	62
Harlem pref'd	138	Cumberland coal	81
Reading	148¾	American coal	111¾
Mich Southern	120	Quicksilver	64¾
Ill Central	137	Mariposa	41¾
Pitt & Cleveland	120	Bucks Co lead Co	11¾
Olev & Toledo	147	Nassau copper	7
Chic & R. I	124¼	Canada copper	7¾
C & N W	127¾	Sandy river Coal & oil, 1st mtg b.	95¼
Mil. & P. du C	74¾		
Terre Haute & Al	95¾		

There is a movement on foot in Congress for the alteration of the law regarding the one cent coin. In consequence of the great scarcity of nickel, and its rapid appreciation in price, the United States mins regardt it as impracticable to supply one hundred cents of nickel coin for one dollar, as heretofore. It is proposed, we understand, to stop coining nickel cents altogether, and to issue, instead, bronze pieces of the value of one and two cents respectively. We have long considered that a two cent coin, equivalent to the English penny, was wanting, and we hope to see the want supplied. It would greatly add to facilities for making change, as the fractional currency provides no substitute for the three cent piece. In one of the numbers of the *Guardian*, Addison makes a proposition regarding the lower denomination of coins well worthy of consideration. In all ages it has been the custom to perpetuate the memory of noble actions by inscribing them under suitable devices on medals. We continue the custom, but we have departed from the ancient practice. Our medals of honor are carefully locked in the caskets of their owners, and are comparatively unseen, unheard of. The ancients secured the widest publicity for deeds of heroism and renown by stamping them on their smallest coins, by which method they were scattered over the whole Empire, and the people became familiarized with the deeds the coins were meant to perpetuate, and thus incited to emulate the example of glorious actions. We can conceive of no more continuing trophy of a great achievement than its perpetuation on the coin of the Republic, and we think we may safely now go back to the Roman custom. Let the copper, bronze or nickel coins of each year be inscribed with the deeds of our heroes, more particularly the deeds of the humbler heroes, the men previously to fortune and to fame unknown. Thus, the capture of Fort Donelson might be made the device for the two cent piece of 1865, and the siege of Vicksburg for that of 1866, while the numerous incidents of the war would furnish the artist an unfailing mine on which to draw for illustrations. The deliverance of East Tennessee; the capture of New Orleans, the victory of Gettysburg would each of them furnish the very material for such devices. Let it be done, and thus make the noble deeds of our patriots familiar in mens mouths as household words. Let it be done so that all classes and conditions of men in the coming generations will know the cost of those institutions and this liberty which we fondly hope to bequeath to them unimpaired, as we ourselves received them from the fathers.

—Secretary Chase is preparing to issue the first series of the ten-forty bonds at five per cent. interest, payable in gold. The long-continued ease in the money market, as stated the Philadelphia *Press*, would seem to invite such a course, but it is to be remembered that as the States grow, and as means are provided for the development of their internal resources, those States ought not to be made to suddenly pause in their career, or the "means whereby they live" too entirely denied them. A community nursed into existence by the enterprise of several individuals requires a sustaining hand. Should the individuals withdraw, and no others step in their places, the community suffers and decays. It is absolutely necessary that great upheavings of internal strife should be met by the most powerful resistance, and in this country plenty of money means the increase of the power of the North through the stimulation of industry and enterprise. Hence money in our day is power. It has made the North the most potent nation on the globe; it is increasing her resources, her products, her population, and her means of defense and offense. By its means the South is hastening to its decay, and the triumph of the North and the great principles of public liberty is assured. The five per cent. legal-tender is one of the instruments that are carrying out the destinies of a great republic, and the demands upon that republic, from opposite sources, require a further supply of them. Suppose a few shares of stock are inflated in price, suppose the mass of the community suffer because the necessaries of life are growing higher every day—this war is not for all time, and the suffering and the inflation will one day cease. Active vegetesome spirits will be losers, but they will have cause to congratulate themselves when they see the reduced price of commodities around them. They will not be worth so much, but living well will cost less. A financial crisis is freely discussed. But a crash like that of '37 or '57 is now impossible, because then it was the enormous abuse of the credit system that destroyed the commercial interests of the country; now, almost everything is done to a cash basis and though there may come a panic, its results will not be one-fourth so alarming as those of the periods named. Do the mercilutists and the non-sympathiser see nothing in this war which to thank the present system, which is directly the effect of increased capital represented by the issue of Government notes? It becomes an important question whether or not this is not the true system to save countries from financial ruin? What was once done on credit is now on cash, and as many of the banks have been retiring circulation it was an absolute necessity, after the crisis, that either business was to be restricted or money manufactured to carry on the operations theretofore transacted on credit; and it has only been that natural requirement, which Mr. Chase has supplied by his legal tenders, but which the present war was the instrument of calling into existence. The time for placing the ten-forty loan has not yet arrived, and there is no doubt Mr. Chase will warily scan the public temper and the state of the money market to make it entirely acceptable and thoroughly successful.

—The San Francisco *News Letter*, of February 13th, contains the following:

Question: *What is the present condition of the Mariposa Estate?* Answer: Somewhat indefinite and decidedly unsatisfactory. At the time of the sale, and for some two or three years previous, the estate was reported, by those having it in charge, as producing from fifty to seventy thousand dollars of gold per month as regularly as the month rolled round. This kind of report, industriously circulated, gained for "Las Mariposas" the credit of being immensely rich, and its riches undoubtedly permanent—exhaustless. The sale was made; the new superintendent took possession, and at the close of the first month it is said that, instead of a return of sixty thousand dollars in gold from the mines, the company owning and working it, found it run them in debt some fifty thousand dollars! And report has it, also, that a similar monthly deficit has occurred ever since. We hear rumors, too, that the Josephine vein has "petered out." There are many other rumors also, which may not be true: as for instance that the large weekly amounts of gold shown for years as the production of the mines and mills of the estate contained a suspicious quality and amount of "cincamber seed gold;" that is, seed gold, such as is found in certain placer diggings, but which of course never comes from mills where gold as well as quartz is crushed to powder. Another rumor has it that the estate is held under mortgage to four or five persons who assumed its debts, the mortgage being for one and a half millions of dollars, three times the entire value of the estate, and that ten millions of stock have been issued, all of course subject to the mortgage, which upon foreclosure will turn the entire property over to these four or five persons, leaving innocent stockholders in the lurch, without any prospect of ever realizing one cent on their investments. It is hinted, also, that the few knowing ones have disposed of most of all their stock, so that if a crash come they will loose nothing should the stock turn down below zero, but will have snug in pocket or bank the proceeds of their stock sold, together with their mortgage claim, covering the whole estate. It is further said that the million or so added to the debt of the estate during the two or three years previous to the sale accrued chiefly for the gold borrowed to be used to make the great showing of gold obtained from working the mines. It is certain that there are one or more suits in the courts of this city for the recovery of the estate; and proceedings for a re-opening of the "Biddie Boggs" suit are soon to be commenced in the Supreme Court, so that a very extra specimen of sublime "muddle" is the present condition and prospect of "Las Mariposas" and if "Las Mariposas" (Butterflies) don't produce any grub, it is likely to make the butter-fly.

—The proposition of the Bank Comptroller to make seven per cent. the interest rate in Massachusetts will be as ineffective as the United States liquor license laws. That State punishes selling liquor as a crime, while the United States collects from these sellers a license tax to do so—under which those dealers operating are dared sent to prison by the Commonwealth, regardless of the United States permit. The dealers have appealed to the Federal courts and Gov. Andrew has demanded of the Legislature means to carry on the suits, claiming that the United States licenses are void. Here is nullification at once, and the interest laws will be nullified.

—Prof. B. Silliman, jr., left New York yesterday, on the steamer Ocean Queen, for San Francisco, to examine, for capitalists in New York and Boston, some valuable gold and silver mines in Nevada. He will return over the Plains, by way of Colorado, in July. His address in California will be at the Geological Survey office.

—The value of an ounce of gold is $19; of a pound avoirdupois, $304; of a ton, $608,000. Our National debt of two thousand millions would weigh in pure gold 6,578,947 pounds, or 3,289 tons of solid gold. The same value in silver weighs fifteen times as much as in gold, and our National debt would weigh forty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-five tons in pure silver. Every reader may judge from this something of the load that is already prepared for the shoulders of posterity.

—On the completion of the great Pacific Railway, now under construction, the transit for passengers and goods between New York and San Francisco will occupy only six days, when the latter port is likely to become an important depot for the trade to China, Japan, and other parts of that portion of the world.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

BUSINESS was not very active yesterday. The demand for the leading articles was limited. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather, which has been changeable for some days past, has cleared up. Our rivers are booming high. The largest class of boats find no difficulty so far as water is concerned. On the wharf there was a fair amount of activity perceptible. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, was discharging a large amount of produce. The Olive, from Nashville, was also putting out a big lot of freight, principally wheat, cotton and hides. The Joseph Pierce was loading for Memphis. The mammoth Aurora, was receiving for St. Louis. The favorite packet Muscatine was fast filling up for the upper Mississippi, whilst the Telegraph No. 4 was loading for Louisville. On the Allegheny wharf there was the usual amount of business being transacted, principally in oil, and empty oil barrels.

ASHES—The receipts are increasing but not in sufficient quantities to effect the market. A strictly prime article would command $3 50@3 75. A few parcels changed hands at $3@3 50.

BACON—The market remains firm with every prospect of continuing so. The stock on hand is not large, and the supply is not sufficient for the demand. There are several lots in smoke house that will not be ready for market before the end of the week. Most of our large dealers have orders ahead that will keep them engaged for some time to fill. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—7,000 lbs at 10¾@10¾. Some dealers refuse to sell below the latter figure. Sides—Sales 4,500 lbs at 15c. Plain Hams—6,400 lbs at 13½@14c as per quality. S. C. Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs at 14¾@15.

LARD—The market was inactive, buyers manifesting no disposition to operate. Prices were altogether nominal, ranging from 14 to 14¾c.

SEEDS—The demand has fallen off and prices tend downward. Sales 60 bush Timothy at $3 12@3 25; sales 100 bush Clover at $7 90@8; Flax was more inquired after; sales 50 bush at $2 75@2 80.

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales moderate. We note sales of 150 bush prime quality at 90@93c. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There was a fair local demand for this article, and prices were the same as on yesterday. The receipts by the river are on the increase; holders, however, prefer holding on to putting the figures down, hence we have but few sales to notice, merely to meet the wants of the local trade; among these were the following: 100 bbls from store—*Extra* $6 25@6 40, *Extra Family* $7@7 25; some favorite brands brought $7 50; sales 250 bbls at the figures we have mentioned.

BUTTER—There was a steady demand for this article, the supply being barely sufficient to meet the wants of the city trade. We note sales of 6 bbls Roll at prices ranging from 31@33c, as per quality.

HAY—Was scarce, prices still rule high, at the sales 7 loads was disposed of at $32 00@35 00 per ton. Baled was unchanged.

EGGS—The demand was active. There being a good demand we note sales 10 bbls fresh at 25c per dozen.

DRIED APPLES—The demand was fair and sales regular. The market contains a fair supply. *Apples* sales 100 bushels ranging from $2 00@2 40 per bushel. *Peaches* range from $5 25@5 50 per bushel.

WHISKY—The market was more settled, we note regular sales of city rectified at 85@89@90c. our dealers have a fair supply.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand, the sales show a wide range of prices. We note sales 90 boxes Western Reserve 14@15c; 90 do Goshen and Hamburg 15@16c, stocks moderate.

FEED—The demand was limited; prices tend downwards. Sales were made below the published rates. We omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good local demand for the various descriptions. Our market contains a fair supply.

GRAIN—The demand was limited and sales likewise. The receipts are on the increase, and prices tending downward. The current rates, with small sales, were: *Oats*, in fires hands, 75c store, 83c. *Barley*, spring, $1 25; fall, $1 48@1 50. *Wheat*—There were more sellers than buyers. Small parcels from wagon were disposed of at—Red, $1 30; white, $1 55@1 60. *Rye* is unsettled, prices nominal. *Corn* was inactive. Ear was changed hands at $1 08@1 09 for new, and $1 11@1 15 for old. Large parcels would not command these figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

The Oil market, yesterday, was not very active. Holders were firm in their views, but buyers were, in some cases, holding off for lower figures. The Eastern news was unfavorable for holders. The receipts by the river since our last was small, amounting to 1,185 bbls. As the Allegheny is in fine boating order we are daily expecting some heavy parcels. Crude was about holding its own, whilst Refined did not appear so firm. The article could be purchased a shade lower than the rates current on Saturday. Most of our large dealers were engaged in filling former contracts, and did not pay much attention to the market. Among the sales may be noted the following:

Crude—Sales 367 bbls, packages returned, at 21c; 320 do, packages included, 27c; 236 bbls, packages returned, at 21½c; 500 bbls, in bulk, at 21c; 300 do, terms withheld.

Benzole—Was dull, with more sellers than buyers; we quote 62 gravity at 17c, light 19c. The stock on hand is limited.

Residuum—The market was steady; sales 100 bbls at 8½ 25.

Refined—The market was inactive, buyers manifesting no disposition to operate; a few small lots were disposed of at—Bonded 41c, Free 51c. Some choice lots were held a shade above those figures.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Dubriel & Co., 50 bbls Benzine, for Baltimore.
Putney, 50 bbls do do
D. L. Miller, Jr., 98 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.
Tivells & Co., 106 bbls Tar, do
Rider & Clark, 300 bbls Refined, New York.

Receipts of Oil Per Allegheny River.

McKeller & Miller, 116 bbls; Clarke & Co, 220 do; R Ashford, 112 do; J McKee, 140 do; R Wray, 95 do. Pennock, Ball & Co, 101 do; S B Duncan, 100 do.

Exports from New York.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $6,338,153, against $8,749,634 same week last year, and $2,057,308 the corresponding week of 1862.

A Fleet of Iron-clads at Red River.

Advices from Natchez says that reliable information puts the rebels in West Louisiana at five thousand men, six thousand men, under Generals Dick Taylor and Polignac and Colonel Harrison.

The rebels are fortifying Fort Derusloe on the Black river and Fort Trinity on the Ouachita river.

There is only a provost guard at Shreveport, and three rebel rams are building below that point.

The rebel gunboat Webb recently showed herself at the mouth of the Red river. There is quite a fleet of federal iron-clads and rams collecting there.

Imports of Foreign Liquors at New York.

The imports of foreign liquors at New York for the month of February, compare as follows:

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Wines, casks	7,419	47,051	3,499	5,399
Wines, cases	8,248	5,499	7,150	14,207
Brandies, casks	1,357	623	758	2,511
Brandies, cases	583	130	1,000	—
Gin, casks	252	158	844	1,783
Gin, cases	66	3,200	400	—
Champagne, dozen	21,330	12,815	6,965	18,935
Porter & ale, casks	2,185	1,449	443	1,390

It is seen the war, high prices, &c., have no effect upon foreign liquors, except to increase importation, and consumption of course.

Receipts of Produce.

The following statement shows the receipts of produce at the undermentioned places on date:

March 8.	Flour bbls	Wheat Corn bush	Oats bush	Barl'y bush
Chicago	1,350	29,070	23,000	17,475	800
Toledo	1,295	2,770	360	.....	.....
Cleveland	.....	1,300	1,250	600	.....
Detroit	1,165	.....	.....	210	.....
St. Louis	1,134	2 010	9,433	2,679	47

Boston Cotton Market.

There is a fair supply of cotton on the market, and further considerable receipts from Arkansas and the trans-Mississippi region are shortly expected. The present consumptive demand is light, owing to the inactivity of the dry goods market, and speculation is too hazardous a business to be thought of. Early in the week when exchange ruled high, there was considerable inquiry for export; but at present, with a declining market abroad, there is no shipping margin. Middling may be quoted at 78@79c.—*Bulletin.*

New Orleans Market.

Cotton—The improvement in the market noticed in our last report was fully maintained at the opening this morning, and subsequently increased by the favorable tenor of the accounts by the Havana from New York, on the receipt of which the demand became more active, and nearly everything offering was taken at prices showing an advance on Thursday's quotations of 1@2c on the middling, and 3@4c on the ordinary grades.

The sales, as far as reported, comprise 413 bales as follows: 347 bales at private sale embracing 10 bales at —, 49 ordinary at 61½c, 41 mixed at 65c, 167 low middling—28 and 139—at 75 middling at 73c and 5 do. at 74c and 66 bales at auction, of which 1 bale pickings sold at 22c, 6 bales do, at 26c, 2 do at 28½c, 1 bale do, at 34c, 1 do at 88c, 1 mixed at 57½c, 6 bales do, at 61½c, 3 do at 61¼c, 4 good ordinary stained at 62¾c, 2 ordinary at 64c, 3 low middling tinged at 64½c, 7 strict low middling stained at 70¾c, 11 carelessly repacked strict middling at 71c. The market closed firm at 58@65 for ordinary to low ordinary, 67@68c for good ordinary, 70@72c for low middling, 73@74c for middling, and 76c for strict middling.

Sugar and Molasses—The demand is fair and the market is very firm. The receipts being light, to-day's sales are confined to 450 hhds sugar and 480 bbls and 100 half bbls molasses at previous prices. Common to good common sugar 12¾@12¾c, fair to fully fair 13¼@13½c, prime to choice 13¾@14c and yellow clarified 15c ₱ lb; ordinary molasses 64c, prime 65c and and choice 66@67c per gallon.—*New Orleans Delta, March 5.*

A Flax Crop.

We give the profit, under the most favorable circumstances, of a small field of flax, the report of a farmer in Ohio to his local paper.

PRODUCT FROM THREE ACRES.

1,440 lbs dressed flax, at 17 cents	$244 80
70 bushels seed, at $1 60	112 00
Total	$356 80

COST OF RAISING.

2½ bushels seed sown	$ 10 00
Plowing	4 00
Harrowing	2 00
Pulling at $3 per acre	15 00
Threshing off seed and rotting	10 00
Dressing, about 3 cents ₱ lb	34 00
Total	$ 75 00
Profit	281 80

This, at present prices, show an enormous profit, but there is nothing fabulous about it. Two years ago flax brought only six cents a pound, now it is seventeen.

Maple Sugar.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

THE CROP OF 1864.

From present indications there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in any previous year. The season thus far has been a good one, and favorable for the early commencement of operations. We have had for the past two weeks a succession of sunshiny days and freezing nights. In all probability the crop of maple sugar at the North for the present year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000; an important item in the sugar product of the country. This will be in small amount of the sugar consumed in the whole country, yet it will go far towards supplying the deficiency caused by non-production at the South. Few people comprehend the great amount of sugar annually used in the United states. In 1862 it is estimated that the total consumption of sugar both of the North and South was 432,411 tons, or nearly 29 pounds to every man, woman and child. This consumption was largely decreased in 1863, and will be still more so during the present year. By the manufacture of sugar from the maple and from sorghum, the North will soon be independent of all foreign sugar producing countries.

Manufacture of Salt at St. Clair.

The St. Clair City Salt Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing a fine article of salt. They have struck rich brine at a depth of 682 feet. The brine grows stronger the further the earth is penetrated. Twenty per cent. of the brine now used is pure salt. It is claimed that it is freer from impurities of iron than in other salt deposits of the State. At a depth of a little upwards of 700 feet it is expected that an abundance of the first quality of brine will be obtained. Some eight or ten companies are already formed for the purpose of salt manufacture, so soon as it shall be fully demonstrated that sufficient brine can be obtained at a depth of say 700 feet. It is claimed that salt can be sold, if present expectations are realized at St. Clair, at about 20 cents on the barrel cheaper than at any other point in the State, owing to the increased facilities for transportation, being on the great thoroughfare East and West. Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee boats pass constantly. There is also abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity for manufacturing purposes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.

Flour—Firmer but less active. Sales of 400 bbls white winter XX at $6 50 f. o. b.; 500 bbls spring XX at $6 75 f. o. b.; 500 bbls very choice spring at $7 25 f. o. b. Feb 27. 100 bbls Prairie City extra at $5 00, delivered; 166 bbls Silver Creek superfine at $1 25.

Wheat—Receipts of 15,000 bush. Market a shade firmer but less active. Sales of 63,000 bush No. 1 Spring in store at $1 15@1 16.

Oats—Firmer, with sales of 2,000 bush, delivered, at 61c.

Corn—Dull and tending downward, with no sales.

Barley—Scarce and firm; buyers of $1 30 for prime samples.

Rye—Nominal at 95c for lots on track.

At the market at the Newhall House last evening, Wheat declined 1½@2c, closing at $1 15@—. Sales of 55,000 bush No. 1 at $1 15@1 15¾.

Provisions—Steady. Sales of 150 bbls clear Pork at $22; 75 tcs and 50 bbls prime Lard at 12¼c; 20 bbls prime city Tallow at 10¾c.

Boston Wool Market, March 12th.

Sales of Domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs at a range of 75@85c for fleece, and 80@85c for the various grades of pulled. Included are 75,000 lbs New York fleece at 75c; 3,000 lbs very choice do, do., at 80c; 100,000 lbs mixed Western do, at 97½c; 30,000 lbs medium Ohio do. at 78c; 30,000 lbs medium Western and New Hampshire do, at 86@78c; 31,000 lbs fine Michigan do, at 85c; 35,000 lbs fine Ohio and Pennsylvania do, at 82½@85c; and large lots of super and extra pulled at 78@80c for the former, and 80@85c for the latter. In Canada, sales 5,000 lbs Canada East at 65c; 75,000 lbs combing, pulled, at 68@75c, and 100,000 lbs 80@85c for No. 1 and super. In foreign the transactions comprise some 800 bales of all descriptions, including a large lot of Spanish at 35c, and burry Chilian at 34c.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J Painter & Co, 38 doz brooms; W P Townsend, 1 bale wire; C G Hussey, 1 cask hams; T Woods, lot merchandise; W C Ogden, 1 cask g ware; John Mullen, 1 scrap iron; Springer Harbaugh, 422 d hides; B A Fahnestock, 10 boxs ink; Rea & Kiel, 8 bbls g apples, 1 do eggs, 1 do butter; W P Townsend & Co, 5 casks rivets, 1 keg do, 4 bdls wire; Godfrey & Clark, 47 sacks rags; J H Voight, 2 bbls salmon, 2 kegs beans, 2 sacks d apples; Godfrey & Clarke, 26 sacks rags; Martin Conoily, 100 bbls flour; Harbaugh & Co, 45 tres lard; F Sellers & Co, 72 kegs grease; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 250 pgs lead; F Sellers & Co, 1,695 pcs shoulder; W P Townsend, 9 csks rivets; T M Perkins, 36 rolls paper; William M Gormly, 111 dozen buckets; M'Donald & Arbuckle, 20 dozen do; S Cooper, 6 dozen tubs; W P Beck & Co, 5 do do; Shoemaker & Lang, 15 doz brushes, 16 doz mash-boards; J G Hindman, 1 car load hay; A Cobb, 1 bbl apples, 1 bx sundries; L H Voight, 10 sacks cloverseed, 2 sacks dried apples; D Wallace, 170 bbls highwines; Springer & Harbaugh, 270 green hides, 90 dry do; Sellers & Co, 58 do do; Childs Clip & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; C L Caldwell, 155 shoulders; R Robinson & Co, 24 doz brooms; Godfrey & Clark, 8 sacks rags; J S Shepler, 1 straw-cutter; F Van Gorder, 13 bbls apples; H H Childs & Co, 27 bdls wall paper; D Wallace, 195 bags barley; John A Caughey, 57 bbls carbon oil; Jno Moorehead 4 cars pig metal; F Sellers & Co, 1,501 shoulders; Cook, Pettet & Co, 57 tierces hams; F Sellers & Co, 25 tierces lard; M'Donald & Arbuckle 5 bbls hams; C Johnson & Co, 10 casks eilett; E H. Weyers & Co, 50 tierces hams; L H Voigt & Co, 9 bbls g apples; A Holstein 15 g hides; J Painter & Co, 87 doz brooms 15 bdls brushes; H Sellers & Co, 60 tierces lard; John Gamgswisch 200 bags barley; A Cromton & Coon 1 car lumber; Wm R Shum 1 car pig iron.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—G W Wells, 2 bbls bacon, 1 tierce lard; A Arthurs, 2 bbls crackers; Jos Hoone, 2 barrels b block; E Herwig, 2 bbls cider; Lippincott & Co, 1 bx axes; Adder & Ewen, 1 bx h ware; A Fulton & Son, 1 pump; John Daub, 4 cases mustard, 10 casks; Adder & Ewens, 7 pumps; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 18 casks pearls; Patterson & Amnon, 50 half bbls fish; Bingham, Sipes & Co, 71 bales hay; Means & Coffin, 120 bbl bbls fish; Hitchcock & McCreery, 95 sacks corn; A R Gregory & Co, 13,400 feet 2 inch lumber; C C Baisley, 95 bxs cheese, S Stewart & Co, 25 bf bbls fish, 4 do herring; B C & J H Sawyer, 200 bxs candles; H Preston, 3 cases matches; L H Voight, 62 bxs cheese; F G Walker, 12 bbls chairs, 6 rocking, 6 nursing chairs; T E Smith, lot mdse; Potter, Aiken & Sheppard, 10 bbls apples; Bingham & Co, 200 sks corn; W Edmonds & Co, 50 bbls ale, 50 hf do do; Owens & Kenney, 20 bbls apples; J Herbert, 8 do do; Gillespie & Co, 1 kg lard; J Spence, 2 bxs hardware; Jones & Laughlin, 4 bbls flour; J Herbert, 24 bbls apples; Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 csks, 3 bxs; Godfrey & Clark, 736 bdls paper; H Hare, 1 car stoves; L H Voight, 1 bbl eggs, 2 do flax seed; E Van Gorder, 6 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; W Cooper, 3 bbls turnips; R Dalzell, 1 sk rags; J Brown, 2 bxs household goods.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Spang & Co, 1 car iron; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car do; Forsyth Bro & Co, 83 bbls tefined oil; Graff, M'Kee & Co, 10 do do; M Hutlings, 9 do do; J & G Stewart, 1 car hay, 2 bgs oats; S B & C P Markle, 15 sacks rags.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM—Clarke & Co, 4 rolls leather, 6 bbls grease, 2 do red beans, 1 do eggs, 1 tub butter, 53 sacks wheat, 7 bbls f seed, 13 sacks t seed, 35 bbls flour, 5 do butter, 11 do eggs, 10 do eggs and butter, 1 bx leather, 6 rolls leather, 6 sacks wool, 31 bbls seed, 310 do flour, 4 bxs mdse, 4 bbls flour; Mrs Bridget Murphy, 58 bbls apples; Buffum & Kepner, 7 oil bbls; A J Hagan, 89 sks corn; J Myers, (on board) 11 sks fruit, 9 bbls seed and eggs, 1 bx bueter, 6 head cattle; J S Liggett & Co, 104 flour bbls; Wm H Beck & Co, 5 bbls cider vinegar, &c, 4 do f seed, 1 crate and 1 sck rags, 14 doz brooms, ½ bbl eggs; W P Woolridge, 84 oil barrels; W M Gormley, 60 sacks corn meal, E Gleason, 2 hhds tobacco; Brownsville Packet, 1 barrel and 1 box eggs; S Miller, 8 head cattle; David M Edgerton, 15 bbls potatoes; H Lowe, 3 mules; D F Jackson, 1 skiff; R H Hartly, 1 crate leather; M Hechelman, 9 beer kegs; Lyda & Chorpening, 1 barrel coal; H H Collins, 22 barrels glue; Charles S. Baisley, 175 sacks potatoes; T Guttendorf, 5 bbls sorghum; Lindley & Talford, 100 bbls flour; Sweeney, 28 bbls lubricating oil; Godfrey, Clarke & Co, 7 960 feet lumber; Mr. Thomas, 23 bbls fruit seed and eggs; G W Coffin, 2,000 feet poplar lumber; H Childs & Co, 9 sacks wool waste; Means & Coffin 1 bbl eggs; Graham & Thumar, 80 bbls flour; Voight & Kopp, 40 sacks do; McNeal, 3 sacks of sacks; Felzer & Armstrong, 25 casks potash, 3 bbls sorghum, 2 kegs butter, 4 bbls produce, 1 crate rags, 4 bbls mdse; Shomaker & Lang, 230 kegs nails; Eva Lohr (on board), 6 bxs, 1 bbl, 1 keg sand; Richards & Bro, 4 sks rags, 1 bbl lard, 3 do d apples, 1 box meat.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were fourteen feet water in the channel, and falling. Business on the wharf was active. There is a large amount of goods being shipped.

THE magnificent packet Joseph Pierce arrived on Saturday from Cincinnati, with a fine trip. She will return to Memphis on Tuesday at 4 P. M. So says Capt. French.

THE boats engaged in the Allegheny river trade are doing a good business. Freights are plenty both ways. The amount of oil on the way is large.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased to meet our old friend Capt. James Siddle. He looks well, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He is engaged at present in the office of the steamer Delaware.

THE splendid side-wheel packet Muscatine Capt. Robinson, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, and Dubuque, on Tuesday. Passengers and shippers will bear in this mind. She leaves on Tuesday.

THE favorite steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, leaves to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and all intermediate ports. The speed and accommodations of this boat are unsurpassed, Mr. Hoge, who has charge of the office, will pay particular attention to passengers.

THE splendid packet Delaware, Capt. Ross, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our old and esteemed friend, Capt. James Siddle, will be found in the office.

Captain John Dales' mammoth steamer Aurora is announced for St. Louis. This boat has always been a favorite with passengers and shippers, and will continue to remain so as long as Capt. Dales has command, and our friend White does the financiering.

The magnificent passenger steamer Muscatine, Captain J. J. Robinson, leaves to-day for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. To persons that wish to go through without the trouble and annoyance of re-shipping, the present opportunity should not be neglected. For speed, careful and attentive officers, this boat has no superior. Our old friend, Captain S. Barr, jr., will do the honors of the office.

Ho! for Hickman and Memphis! The new and magnificent steamer Joseph Pierce, Capt. S. B. French, leaves to-day for the above points. Persons desirous of going that way will be able to reach their destination without change of boats. We take special pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends. Capt. Macluny, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
GeoWashington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O